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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XIX, No. 42 DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1937 $1.50 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Dominion-Provincial Scheme for Training Unemployed Youth

Application forms, accompanying posters mailed, will be available to unemployed youth (both male and female) under the Dominion-provincial rehabilitation scheme now in force.

All interested should fill these out at once and send to J. H. Ross, Director of Youth Training, Telephone Building, Calgary, not later than Oct. 25th. Applicants should indicate on their application their 2nd and 3rd choices of vocational training, in case the quota for their first choice is already filled.

All youth interested should listen in to radio stations CKUA and CFCN for further particulars as they develop. Times specified are as follows: 8:00 to 8:30 p.m., Friday, October 22nd.

The projects are as follows:

PROJECT "A."—Under the direction of the Department of Extension University of Alberta, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. This project will call for the setting up of between 20 and 30 schools and short courses, for young men and women between 18 and 30 years of age, in strategic rural centres throughout the province. The courses offered will consist of practical agriculture, including field crops, animal husbandry, soils, poultry, farm mechanics, dairying, horticulture and small fruit raising. Courses for young women will include household economics covering foods, nutrition, health, clothing, home beautification and poultry, gardening and fruit culture, and practical handicrafts. Courses will be from a minimum of ten days to ten weeks' duration, the majority of them running for approximately four weeks. In addition to the practical courses outlined above there will be also courses in health, recreation, etc.

PROJECT "B."—This Forestry project which has been set up to train 60 young men who will live in an out of town camp under the direction and supervision of provincial foresters, is already under way. Any applicants for Forestry who failed through late registration or otherwise to be provided for by this project are advised to put in an application for registration in any course in which they may be interested.

PROJECT "C." — This project is divided into two divisions, (a) the provision of a three months' course in all phases of household work to 40 young women at one time, at an approximate cost of $40 per student. This branch of the project will include a follow-up service to provide personal contact with graduates of the school and their employers; (b) the establishment of a bureau of specialized services under qualified personnel to give vocational guidance to unemployed young women and provide for their instruction and placement in any specialized service. In addition there will be a course for reconditioning of unemployed young women by health instruction, group activities and recreation.

Under the guidance of local committees in Calgary and Edmonton this project is already under way.

PROJECT "D."—Is a project for the occupational and vocational training of unemployed young men and women between the ages of 18 and 30, and also provides for reconditioning and refresher courses. A survey is being made through the mail at the present time, addressed to all employers of labor, requesting assistance by answers to a questionnaire regarding present requirements, future requirements, possible opportunities, etc., for placing students as apprentices. According to plans now under way, the youth will be given a preliminary "try out" period of from 4 to 6 weeks in which to find themselves. This preliminary training will give them the opportunity to select, with the assistance of the supervisor, the particular vocation in which they are interested. This project provides for 400 youth; the provision is also made whereby a contribution will be made towards the maintenance

(Continued from previous column)

of non-residents during this preliminary period, where such assistance is necessary. Further arrangements will be made to offer about 5,000 weeks of instruction in industry for students who show the greatest aptitude for specific trades.

SCHEDULE "E."—A project under the direction of the Department of Agriculture for the training of young men as follows:

1. The placing of 140 youth on farms, under the supervision of district agriculturists.
2. The placing of 15 youths on fur farms, under the supervision of the game commissioner of the province.
3. The placing of 10 youths on poultry farms, under the supervision of the provincial poultry commissioner.
4. The placing of 5 youths in creameries to act as helpers.

In each of the above plans the student as trainee will be allowed $10 per month, and the farmer as employer to whom they are apprenticed, will receive $10 per month.

5. The placing of 40 youths in the schools of agriculture, to take a course specially arranged for such students.

The above five projects are for urban (town) youth.

6. The placing of 30 rural youth, to be selected from the drouth area, for training at Olds and Vermilion Schools of Agriculture. These students will enter the regular classes, and are allowed $30 per month for food and maintenance.

Hand Hill Echoes

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Peet were Calgary visitors over the week-end.

Billy Lindsay left a few days ago for Calgary, where he will attend the Technical School.

Mr. and Mrs. James McLeod, of Turner Valley, spent last week-end with Mrs. McLeod's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Innes.

In honor of Miss C. Dixon's marriage on Wednesday, October the 20th, Miss Jean Howard gave a tea, when the Rainbow ladies presented Miss Dixon with a lovely set of silver tableware.

The Amateur Hour and Dance given at the Handhill Clubhouse on last Friday night was well attended. Those taking part in the amateur program were Mr. George Cowan and Miss M. Miller, who rendered songs; Mr. Fred. Gall, accordion; Raymond Lenfesty, rope dancing; Miss J. Morse, sword dancing; Miss P. Morton and L. McFadden, tap dancing and singing; comic act by R. Benedick; recitations by Miss Benedick and Eileen Flett.

The prizes were awarded to Geo. Cowan, Fred. Gall, Irene Morse, Eileen Flett and R. Benedick.

Canadian Fruit Growing

In certain sections of Canada the climate and soil are eminently adapted to fruit growing, and the Annapolis Valley, the Niagara Peninsula and the Okanagan district are world famous centres of fruit production.

Experimental shipments of apples from the Annapolis Valley were first made in 1861, but up to 1890 the annual production of apples by Nova Scotia rarely exceeded 100,000 barrels. After that there was a pronounced increase in acreage and production until two million barrels were harvested in 1919. Last year one and a half million barrels were produced. In Ontario, where the commercial production of all varieties of fruit has reached its highest development, apples have been grown for about two centuries, but commercial orcharding has developed only during the last sixty years. The building of railways made the industry possible. In British Columbia, commercial fruit growing is of comparatively recent origin, growth in production having been particularly rapid since 1910. From 1891 to 1921 the acreage expanded from 6 thousand to 43 thousand. Last year the farm value of Canadian fruit production was over $18,000,000. Half of that was due to apples, with strawberries second at almost $2,000,000, raspberries third at over $1,000,000.

Springwater Schools' Fair

The 50 lbs. flour, donated by D. H. Campbell for most points in cooking and sewing, was won by Marion Hoover, Majestic.

The $3.00 donated by the Pool Elevators was placed on threshed wheat, oats and barley.

The $3.00 donated by the Alberta Pacific Grain Co. was placed on sheaves of wheat, oats and barley.

The $2.50 in goods, donated by the Farmers' Store, was placed on vegetables.

The $2.50 donated by Grant & Co. was given for bird houses, and the $2.50 by the Crown Lumber Co in handy devices of wood.

The Fair Association wish to thank all those who donated towards the Fair.

Physical Training

1, Springwater; 2, Majestic.

Singing

1, Springwater; 2, Starland.

The first three prizes are given in each class:—

Vegetables

CARROTS
1. Eileen Jervis, Lloyd George.
2. Adamae Stoness, Farrell Lake.
3. Dorothy Solverson, Lloyd George.

BEETS
1. Meta Hansen, Springwater,
2. Dorothy Boon, "
3. Elsie Hansen, "

TURNIPS
1. Dorothy Boon, Springwater.
2. Norvan Boon, "
3. Elaine Boon. "

DRIED PEAS
1. Gordon Herzog, Majestic.
2. Cecil Hoover, "
3. Meta Hansen, Springwater.

CABBAGE
1. Frank Demott, Sentinel Hill.
2. Danny Weich, Springwater.
3. Norma Stoness, Farrell Lake.

WHITE POTATOES
1. Malcolm Morrison, Starland.
2. Dorothy Elliott, "
3. Winnie Newman, Sentinel Hill.

RED POTATOES
1. Frank Demott, Sentinel Hill.
2. Mary Demott, "
3. Jean McLaren, Majestic.

RUSSET POTATOES
1. Eileen Lawrence, Springwater.
2. Margaret Lawrence, "
3. Edgar Skeet, "

Flowers

SWEET PEAS
1. Annie Smith, Lloyd George.
2. Gordon Herzog, Majestic.
3. Donald Herzog, "

ASTERS
1. Bernice Hoover, Sentinel Hill.
2. Kenneth Morrison, "
3. Lois Morrison, "

Grains and Grasses

SHEAF OF WHEAT
1. Aaron Young, Farrell Lake.
2. Margaret McNair, Sentinel Hill.
3. Norvan Boon, Springwater.

SHEAF OF OATS
2. Phyllis McLaren, Majestic.
3. Gordon Herzog, "

SHEAF OF BARLEY
1. Phyllis McLaren, Majestic.
2. Betty Benneman, "
3. Edgar Morlock, "

SHEAF OF CORN
1. Donald Herzog, Majestic.
2. Pearl Morlock, "
3. Benny Morlock "

GRASSES AND CLOVERS
1. Donald McNair, Sentinel Hill.
2. George Carson, Majestic.
3. Audrey Carson, "

THRESHED WHEAT
1. Margaret McNair, Sentinel Hill.
2. Mary Demott, "
3. Frank Demott, "

THRESHED OATS
1. Frank Demott, Sentinel Hill.
2. Mary Demott, "
3. Phyllis McLaren, Majestic.

THRESHED BARLEY
1. Elsie Hansen, Springwater.
2. Jens Hansen "
3. Audrey Carson, Majestic.

CORN
1. Gordon Herzog, Majestic.
2. Katie Hoenacker, Sentinel Hill.
3. Norvan Boon, Springwater.

Livestock

BEEF HEIFER OR STEER
1. Phyllis McLaren, Majestic.
2. George Carson, "
3. Edgar Morlock, "

DAIRY HEIFER
1. Gordon Herzog, Majestic.
2. Arthur Lefly, Springwater.
3. Donald Herzog, Majestic.

BACON PIG
1. Edgar Morlock, Majestic.
2. Jean McLaren, "
3. Betty Benneman, "

COLT
1. Howard Hoover, Majestic.
2. Benny Morlock, "
3. Edgar Morlock, "

LAMB
1. Allan McPherson, Sentinel Hill.
2. Gordon Herzog, Majestic.
3. Bobby Herzog, "

Poultry

COCKEREL (ENGLISH)
1. Jean McLaren, Majestic.
2. Phyllis McLaren, "
3. Edgar Morlock "

PULLET (ENGLISH)
1. Evelyn Ridley, Farrell Lake.
2. Dorothy Elliott, Starland.
3. Phyllis McLaren, Majestic.

(To be continued)

Correspondence

To the Editor of "The Delia Times"

It is often said the days of individualism are past; that we live in an age of collectiveism and have reached the stage where each is his brother's keeper. If this line of thought it sound, I ask what would happen if we all sat down and each demanded that the other keep him? But individualism is as strong today as it was in the time of the cave man. Modern man, finding he is unable to gratify his individual desires by his own effort, is organized in groups and considers not the welfare of people as a whole, but how he can best attain his own desires, so that the individualistic urge presents itself in the form of pack eat pack.

Even the unemployed organise to further their will; all groups are but individuals of a larger size. No part is as great as the whole, but the organised separate interests rend the whole until it totters to its fall or re organises on a more equable basis.

The farmers' interest is for higher prices for farm products, which mean a higher cost of living in the city, and lower prices for what he buys, which in turn mean lower wages and salaries for those of the industrial and professional groups, whose interest is for low prices for farm products, low cost of living in the city, higher wages and salaries passed on to the consumer in high prices. This conflict of interest cannot be reconciled when the farmer organises and attempts to get higher prices; he is trying to put a greater wrinkle in the city man's stomach. When the city man strikes for higher wages he is trying to reach deeper into the pocket of the consumer; they are repelling poles and cannot co operate.

The maladjustment brought about by pack force, creates a situation where a vast multitude of a nation's population are unable to purchase the labor and services of others at the price demanded; industry is slowed up, unemployment appears, and is thrown back on the taxpayer. Taxes rise, crippling business and expansion. The ethics of government is not to give value received to the people for taxes collected and borrowed money of the past. But the cry is heard on every hand. "Get the money where the money is." Having taxed many sources until they are practically dried up, the policy is to follow up those still standing on their feet, struggling to get along; hamstring them and pull them down.

When more taxes are advocated on business, the politician is merely going to take another strip of flesh off the hinder parts of the people; for whether it be imposed on the grocery store, bank or barber, these must first get it out of the country (you and I), or go out of business.

I have indicated some of the causes. As I see it, our trouble is brought about by the way we are forced to trade our labor with our fellow man, and not in the money system. What we need is a reduction of salaries, wages, and taxes to a point where the whole will bear their proportionate share of the burden with the farmer.

We are told that interest is killing us. Mark that.—We don't pay! Many people have paid neither interest or principal for years; governments have reduced interest on their obligations, have suspended payment on the savings of the people who reposed their trust in them; the banks have reduced interest from the pre-war level—yet "interest is killing us."

The inefficient take refuge behind the demand for constructive criticism, and ask the lender to reduce or cancel the debt for the debtor—which would do no good if fundamentals are left as they are. What we need is justice, not charity. No man should put forward a policy if he is not prepared to share in it.

Let salaries, wages and taxes be reduced to pre-war levels; then reduce them in accordance with the reduction in interest, since the savings account interest having been cut in half; then ask the lenders to reduce their claim by any percentage these saviors may see fit, at the same time reducing the fixed income class and taxes on a like percentage with a guarantee not to increase them, and see what creditor will refuse to meet them!

Does our Premier cancel the rent on his house in Calgary? It is interest on capital. When a man borrowed money before the war and paid it back with inflated dollars representing less value measured in his labor the contract held, and nothing was said about the changed value of the dollar! Now we are told about the changed value of the dollar measured in the debtor's labor (bear in mind each partner to a contract has always assumed the risk of change). And we who gather the dollars to pay the fixed income class, which measured in our labor are so much higher, by that argument demand a radical reduction of the fixed income class.

Our civil service has been greatly increased. I ask anyone what increased service do we see in proportion? If the Premier can fill three portfolios efficiently, what have we been paying for in the past? It is time for that part of the citizenship who pay their taxes and fulfil the obligations of a citizen to organise.

OLD ZEKE.

Canadian National Railway Revenues

The gross revenues of the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways System for the week ending October 7, 1937, were $1,308,844, as compared with $1,143,000 for the corresponding period of 1936, an increase of $165,844.

What the Junk Man Thinks

The Jew junk merchant stepped into the office on a raw morning.

"Anything for me today?"

"No. Havn't had time to fix things up."

"Pretty cold today, eh?"

"Sure; cold enough. Say, you come from Calgary, how's Social Credit down there?"

"So, so; but I don't know much about it."

"Don't kid us; you voted for the dividend, didn't you?"

"Me? No! I vote against Aberhart."

"What! Don't you like money?"

"Money!—is alright. Not lotsa paper money. I seen it in Russia. Man work all day, his woman not have enough paper roubles to buy bread loaf. Money no good where nothing is. Me! I like see lotsa wheat, cattle, pigs, ever'thing. Then is alright."

"So you don't believe in Aberhart?"

"Me? Aberhart is alright, let heem stay; get another man, maybe worse; like Brownlee. I tell you something. I come this country nine years ago, see everybody after dollar. Aberhart, he smart man; he see this, and he got something. He say, 'I give twenty-five.' Where is one smart man is nine fools, so he win. Some other feller say thirty, thirty-five, maybe he win. But no one say."

"What made you leave Russia, not enough of ever'thing, as you say?"

"Where I come from, ever'thing grows. But—feller he no like you, give policeman dollar and say, 'This man against government,' an' in twenty-four hours you are gone. I no like, so I leave."

"How d'you like paying extra for your license and taxes?"

"Me? I pay plenty taxes, license, but I tell you something: Aberhart he school teacher, not governor. Better he pay license, take examination like other people; he take plenty money for governor job."

"Guess you're right; well, so long."

"Wait! I tell you more. Aberhart he smart man, he get money—plenty—taxes, taxes, licenses, licenses; come end of he'es time he pay dividend—small one. People say, 'Takes time to fix up, but is alright now,' and vote him again."

"Well, well, you're a smart man too, but we knew that whenever you made a deal here."

"That? Oh, that's just beez'ness. Beez'ness is beez'ness. I think I'll be goin'. S'long!"

Canned and Preserved Fruits

Canned and preserved fruits imported during the fiscal year 1936-37 amounted to $2,161,000, against $1,639,000 the year before. The amount from the Straits Settlements was worth $750,642, Australia $415,748, the United States $324,734, Spain $215,674, Italy $149,387, Great Britain $88,734, South Africa $46,766, Hawaii $45,625, and the Netherlands $38,442. Domestic exports included canned apples valued at $427,890, jams, jellies and preserves $60,975, canned pears $475,271 and other canned or preserved fruits $402,240.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director "Crop Testing Plan."

What causes the occasional wide fluctuations with wheat price? Is it supply, or demand, or money, or is it speculators with their buying and selling?, a friend recently asked.

All these things, of course, have some effect upon price. Speculation in itself, however, has the smallest effect of any—an effect certainly very much less than most people believe.

The real villian that brings about price fluctuations, as for instance from $1.12 to $2.90 that occurred at Liverpool from 1914 to 1921, and from $2.90 in 1921 to 71 cents in 1931, is WAR!

In the past 500 years there have been only three great World Wars: the Thirty Years War in Germany from 1618 to 1648, the Napoleonic Wars from 1795 to 1815, and the recent Great War from 1914 to 1918.

The price of wheat during each of these wars rose to a peak of three times its pre-war point, and then fell in post-war years to a figure much lower than that pre-war point.

It has always been the same, and no doubt ever will be, but only when war occurs. The only way to stop it all is to do away with war itself.

Following factors have tended to raise prices: Brazil buys U.S. wheat—Rain badly needed in Argentina—Crop deterioration in New South Wales and Victoria—England buys U.S. spring wheat—Spain again buys wheat on the Continent—Argentina wheat production is indicated around only 220 million—Sugar cane condition below normal in South Africa.

Following factors have tended to lower prices: Rains benefit new seed beds in France—Good rye crop in Latvia—Coffee plants excellent in New Caledonia—Greece reports condition of vineyards good—Favorable report of rice crops in Tanganyika—Increased offerings of Russian wheat—Continued slow demand from importing deficit areas.

Boys continue to grow at least until they are 21, sometimes until they are 24 or 25. Girls usually stop growing when they reach the age of 16.

A SIGNAL LINK OF EMPIRE



Photo courtesy Trans-Canada Air Lines

Winging its epic flight from Ireland to Newfoundland, the great flying boat, the "Caledonia", was in touch with ground stations continually by radio.

Before rising from Botwood on the last leg of his journey, and all the way up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, Captain Wilcockson was in touch with St. Hubert Airport, where the very latest type Northern Electric radio transmitter is in use.

Photo shows Mooring Mast housing the transmitter. The Empire Flying Boat "Caledonia", encircling the mast as she commenced her return flight across the Atlantic. The Transmitter — note the telephone dial, indicated by arrow, for automatically "dialing" any one of ten frequencies — a recently developed feature designed especially for Airport use.

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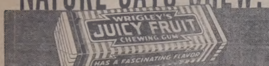
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NATURE SAYS CHEW!



KEEPS TEETH SPARKLING

Personality In Education

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of the personality of the teacher as the chief integral factor in the educational systems of Western Canada if these systems are successfully to bear the burden which has been imposed upon them to lay the foundation of a virile and basically sound citizenry.

It is not enough that the teacher be erudite or that he or she be thoroughly grounded in principles of psychology and methodology. It is not even sufficient that the pedagogue, to use an old fashioned term, be an expert in the art of imparting knowledge to his or her changes. The teacher may have all these essential attributes and yet not have the personality necessary to inspire character, without which education is but a mere shell.

Personality has been defined as "that which constitutes distinction of person; distinctive personal character; individuality. Personality implies complex being or character having distinctive and persistent traits, among which reason, self-consciousness and self-activity are usually reckoned as essential' and Coleridge defined it as "individuality existing in itself but with a nature as a ground."

With these definitions as a background in the mind, the importance of personality in those who are charged, along with the parents, with the development of a future race which is as yet in the melting pot stage, can scarcely be exaggerated.

For it is axiomatic that as the twig is bent so will the tree become, and the twig will be bent as the teacher wills and directs it, consciously or unconsciously, and the determining factor in this process is the teacher's personality rather than his precept.

The success of the public school system of Great Britain is based upon the knowledge of the importance of this influence and the effect that the personality of the teacher will have upon the character of the pupils under his care. It is because of this that personality is regarded as the fundamental qualification, though not the only one, for headmastership in the great public schools of the old land.

Over there it is well known and recognized that the personality of the teacher will leave an ineradicable impress on the pupil, an imprint which will glow throughout life and will dominate thought, word and action until the closing scene.

And withal that is a natural sequence of submitting young and impressionable minds to the guidance of one individual for many hours a day in the formative period of youth.

Three important elements enter into the scheme of the education of youth. They are matter, method and personality. The first two have a relative importance in the educational structure, but without the last-mentioned, enduring results could only be insignificant, almost to the zero border.

Sometimes in the controversies which arise from time to time over the subjects which should be taught in the primary and secondary schools and the manner in which these subjects should be presented to the inquiring mind, the fact that the personality of the teacher and his influence on character building transcends the mechanics of education, is minimized or overlooked altogether. Of far greater importance to the future of the student and of the nation in which he will take his place, is what he will be, than what he will know or how he learned what he will know.

Good progress in this direction has been made in this country to date, despite the fact that the country is so young and has had to build up an educational system at short notice, and it is to be hoped that the distractions of economic and restless conditions will not be permitted to call a halt in the march towards this important objective and that as the primary objective it will not be forgotten.

In post-war years important strides were made in the educational systems of the country. Academic and professional standards were raised and other restrictions were imposed which, along with improved remuneration for teachers, served to make the teaching profession more attractive than it had been in the earlier days when it was used, more often than not, as a stepping stone to other spheres of work or to marriage.

In the more recent difficult years of drought and depression, however, the principal objective of custodians of the schoolhouse has necessarily been towards keeping the school open, all the time if possible, and if not, at least part of the school year. Makeshift measures have had to be adopted, but despite the handicaps imposed by strenuous conditions, in the great majority of instances, teachers, trustees and ratepayers have strained the utmost of their meagre resources in a valiant effort to live up to their obligations to the future generation.

During this period the teachers have in a substantial measure sacrificed a great deal to remain true to their trust and for their sakes as well as for the sake of the children it is to be hoped that the end of these difficulties lies in the immediate future and that ratepayers and parents will again be able to press further without serious encumbrance towards the goal that it so essential to the progress of the country—a well equipped schoolhouse and means to adequately recompense a teacher with a personality.

A Common Failing

Many People Do Not Get Much Out Of Life

During the past two years, writes William Moulton Marston, in the Rotarian Magazine, I have asked 2,997 persons, "What do you live for?" I discovered that 94 per cent. are merely enduring the present for some future event or condition. Poor souls! They are wasting to-day's realities for tomorrow's speculations, sitting bored at a great entertainment, waiting for a better show which may never open. It's a common failing.

Planning Tree Avenue

To mark the coronation of King George the people of Southern Rhodesia are planning to plant an avenue of flowering trees along the 14 miles of highway from Fort Victoria to the famous Zimbabwe ruins. Work on the project will be started soon.

Boss (suspiciously): "Isn't it rather odd that your grandmother is being buried on the day of the big football match?"

Office Boy: "Oh, no, sir. She wasn't going to it in any case."

Anyone can be a grouch. It takes neither brains nor ability.

Treatment Of Sickness

Former Health Officer Of England Praises U.S. System

Sir Arthur Newsholme, former chief health officer of England and Wales, praised the free treatment of sickness as practised in the United States. He spoke at the 66th annual meeting of the American Public Health Association.

Sir Arthur said that from Shakespearean days, no impoverished person in his own country needed to suffer from lack of food, shelter or medical care.

Sir Arthur told of the work of the British National Health Insurance Act of 1907, which, he said, provides medical treatment for one-third of the total population of England and Wales.

Teacher: "Lot was warned to take his wife and daughter and flee out of the city. Lot and his wife and daughter got safely away."

Willie: "What happened to the flea, sir?"

"That seems an intelligent little dog of yours."

"Yes. I've only to say to him, 'Coming or aren't you?' and he either comes or doesn't."

Airmail rates between Argentina and Europe are being increased.

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Franklin Was Right

Engineers Prove Lightning Rods Are Great Protection

Benjamin Franklin's fame seems certain to go on forever. In the whole history of science no other figure has grown so steadily in stature after death. Nearly two centuries ago Franklin invented the lightning rod. Ridicule, over-enthusiastic acceptance, exploitation by the unscrupulous—all have been the lot of that device. And now come the pronouncements of engineers with all the latest scientific instruments to prove that almost everything that Franklin believed and said about his lightning rods was right. The chief difference is that importance of the rods has changed ends. Instead of the branched, pointed and gold-tipped upper end on which lightning rod salesmen used to set such store, modern experts are more concerned about the bottom.

At the laboratories of the General Electric Company at Pittsfield, Mass., where artificial lightning has been a plaything for several years. K. B. McEachron also has inquired into the freaks of natural bolts. One recent instance is instructive. This bolt struck a tree forty feet from a bunkhouse where a boy was standing at the window. The house was not struck, but the boy was killed. What happened, Mr. McEachron decides from fingerprints of lightning along its path, was that the bolt followed one root of the tree, got from that into a small stream of rain-water, followed this to the foundation of the house and then struck upward through the unfortunate youngster. From his chest the bolt jumped to a near-by metal saucepan, thenec to a radio antenna, next to electric wires leading to a neighborning building and finally to the telephone system, through a wire hanging near an electric lamp. The telephone system, at last, proved equal to the strain, and led the lightning off into the ground.

From the lightning's viewpoint this freakish path was simple and direct. The bolt was seeking the smoothest way into the ground. Ground under the tree was too dry, hence the path by root and stream into the bunkhouse. Hence, also, the importance of the lower end of a lightning rod, where its buried tip or metal end plate is close to ground water, as Franklin long ago realized it should be. Safest of all places in a storm is to be inside a lightning rod with its lower end thoroughly grounded.—New York Herald Tribune.

The Bluenose Challenged

Race May Take Place Off New York In 1939

We have still our old Bluenose, a boat which has stirred the Bluenose pride, whose graceful lines are still a thing of wonder, whose likeness adorns our dimes and whose picture on one of our special postage stamps, has commanded the admiration of philatelists throughout the world, so much so, that some of them go the length of saying it is the most beautiful stamp of all the collections. Despite the struggles the boat has had with wind and tide and accident, she still carries on and does her daily dozen.

And now Ben Pine, skipper of the Thebaud, comes forward to challenge his old antagonist, Angus Walters, to again try conclusions with the Bluenose, suggesting the race take place off New York in 1939 at its great World's Fair. This will give adequate time for preparation, provide an ample stage on which to run the race, and will be an attraction to all the lovers of salt water and those who sail it. It should not be difficult to so arrange and there will be the widest general approval.—Halifax Chronicle.

The Newest Word

"Mopery" Offered As Eligible For Dictionary By Authority

Good morning. There is a new word in the language to-day to describe exactly how you feel when you stumble downstairs to your coffee and toast.

The word is "mopery" and it is offered as eligible for the dictionary by no less an authority than Frank H. Vizetelly, the dictionary man, in a letter to the New York Tnmes.

"Mopery is the practice of a mope', he says. And a mope, explains the dictionary, is a dull and spiritless person.

Punishment Was Drastic

How a village committee in India hanged a man for marrying a woman of lower caste is reported from the Village of Rangpur, near Sirmoor State. First the members of his caste tried social ostracism, but the victim treated the boycott with amused contempt. So the committee held a midnight meeting at which it was decided that the man's breach of the caste rules should be punished with death.

Capital Is Right

On being asked to write down a definition of "capital punishment," says the Christian Science Monitor, a Glasgow schoolboy submitted this: "Being locked in an ice-cream or chocolate factory for a week-end would, in my opinion, be capital punishment."

Monkeys are relished by large eagles of the tropics. 2225

USED TO WAKE UP WITH A HEADACHE

Now Fresh and Lively Every Morning

Here is a man who woke up every morning with a dull headache. Then Kruschen transformed his days. Read his letter:—

"I used to wake up in the morning with a dull headache. A year ago, I started taking Kruschen Salts regularly. To-day, I wake up fresh and lively and can do my day's work without any exertion. I can recommend Kruschen for anyone suffering from headaches and constipation, and for putting new life into you. I intend to continue with Kruschen for the rest of my life."—E.P.

Headaches can nearly always be traced to a disordered stomach, and to the unsuspected retention in the system of stagnating waste material which poisons the blood. Remove these poisons—prevent them from forming again—and you'll never have to worry any more. And that is just how Kruschen Salts brings quick and lasting relief from headaches.

Might Prove Beneficial

Freak Will May Result In Modern Inheritance Bill

A husband who bequeathed his wife the equivalent of seven cents to purchase a noose, and added a hope she would make use of it without delay, may ultimately prove to be a benefactor.

The strange request at least has sent a group of parliamentarians into action to put an end to wills that disinherit wives and children.

Headed by Miss Eleanor Rathbone, independent member of Parliament for the combined English Universities, a delegation will wait upon Prime Minister Chamberlain to urge introduction of a modern inheritance bill.

For years members of Parliament representing all parties have sought to bring English law into line with legislation prevailing in Scotland and some of the dominions.

Proponents of a new inheritance bill declare incidents of eccentric bequests are all too frequent. Here are two cited:

A London man directed that his wife should be given "one pair of my trousers, free of duty and carriage paid, as a symbol of what she wanted to wear in my life-time—but did not."

Another left his widow the sum of one farthing to be sent her by post in an unstamped envelope. As the letter contained coin and was not registered, the woman had to pay a registration fee of eight pence in addition to two pence for excess postage.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

If your pulled candy seems at all sticky, roll the pieces in icing sugar. This prevents them sticking together.

When ripping an old woollen garment, wind the wool in skeins and wash to remove the curl in the wool. Bend your arm and wind the wool around your elbow and up to your hand. This makes a convenient sized skein and it is very easy to wind.

Whenever possible, cook apples without peeling them. The skin contains cellulose which is a valuable laxative.

Save the leaves of celery. Dry these slowly in the oven and save them for vegetable soup next winter.

Rayon is made from wood-pulp and softens in water. Great care must be exercised in washing rayon. Do not rub or wring the material as this puts it out of shape.

Add corn syrup to candy to prevent it going grainy.

Use very few spices and flavorings in cooking apples. Try to develop the natural flavor of the apples.

Store your jars of preserves away from the light, so that the fruit does not lose its color.

Avoid overloading the washing machine. A small quantity of clothes is cleaned more easily and there is less strain on the machine.

Treat your linoleum at regular intervals with wax, varnish or shellac. It is not only easier to keep the floors clean, but the linoleum wears much longer.

Serve a child or invalid two small servings rather than one large serving. They are much more apt to eat a large amount.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service for free advice on home cooking and household problems. Address letters to Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Proud Of His Moustache

Man In Hungary Claims To Have World's Longest

John Kontra, 81 years of age, a swine-herd, astonished Budapest, Hungary, with the length of his moustache when he visited the capital. He claims to have the world's longest moustache. It measures 28 inches. He oils his moustache twice every day and sleeps with it wound round a ramshorn to keep it curled. Records have been looked up and it has been found that the only authentic claim of the kind was put forward by General Nagaoka, of Japan, who died in 1933. His moustache measured 20 inches.

Now German military scientists are discussing the possibilities of germ warfare on civilian populations. That "next war" is getting nicer and nicer.

The accordion, smallest member of the organ family, produces the greatest volume of sound, for its size, of any musical instrument.

Canadian Poultry In Britain

Quality Birds Properly Packed Are In Great Demand

The following extracts from the British newspapers, The Feathered World and The Fish Trades Gazette indicate the trend on the British market with regard to Canadian poultry. The Feathered World states: "Canada is making a strong bid for the table chicken market in this country (the British Isles) and, now that nearly all stocks in cold storage here are cleared, new consignments are expected.

"Canada is producing a good quality bird and is paying special attention to condition and packing, two factors which the people of Holland have mastered successfully to our disadvantage, and which will be a strong point in favor of Canadian produce in the eyes of the buyers, as against the badly marketed bulk of English birds.

"Canadian eggs also may be expected in greater quantities and a proposed increase in freight rates is to be less than was originally suggested so as not to hamper the trade. It is clear that English producers must wake up to the fact that their market is coveted by others who will secure a good deal of it because there is no effectively organized competition from home producers."

The Fish Trades Gazette, the official organ of the wholesale poultry trade in Great Britain, in its issue of September 4, states: "Nearly all Canadian stocks of poultry have been cleared on our market except a few cases here and there of heavy birds, and even these will be cleared within the next three weeks. The most saleable size of Canadian chicken on our markets is from three to four pounds. There is, of course, always a demand for other weights, but the lighter weights seem to clear out first of any shipments. I think that the Grade 1 milkfed Canadian small chickens when carefully defrosted, especially the white ones, are splendid birds for caterers. I can safely say this: the London hotels and restaurants will be using a good deal more than they did last year; that is, if the quality and standard that we expect materialize."

Started Eighty Years Ago

World's Renowned Shorthorn Herd To Be Broken Up

The breaking up of the world's most renowned herd of Shorthorns, which is foreshadowed by an announcement by J. Duthie Webster of Collynie, Scotland, to the effect that his herd will probably be dispersed in the spring, means the close of a history-making chapter in the annals of Aberdeenshire livestock breeding.

Started about 80 years ago by Mr. Duthie Webster's grandfather, who paid the then high price of 40 guineas for a heifer at the dispersal of the herd of Jonathan Whitehead, of Little Methlick, the Collynie Shorthorns went from strength to strength and attained unparalleled fame under the direction of the late Mr. William Duthie, Duthie Webster's uncle, and have been maintained at that high level by their present owner.

The expiry of the leases of Duthie Webster's farms of Collynie and Tillycairn, Tarves, has prompted the decision, which will be learned with regret wherever the cult of the "red, white and roan" is practised.

May Learn To Write

Mongrel Police Dog Can Do Almost Everything But Talk

Duke, a four-year-old mongrel police dog, can't write his name—but he's learning.

Because the chalk he was learning to write with tickled his toes his penmanship is not up to his other accomplishments, according to his master, Richard Davidson of Sanca, near Nelson, B.C.

Davidson, who has owned Duke since puppyhood, said his dog can count pretty well, can play ball, pick out some 300 different objects and bring them to his master, climb trees and ladders and fetch buckets of water from the lake.

Duke so far hasn't taken to writing. He found he could make the letter "D" by holding the chalk between his toes. But Davidson said the chalk tickled the dog's paw and he has given up teaching him for the time being. He's making a chalk-holder which will fit over the paw, enabling Duke to practice in comfort.

Something To Puzzle Over

How long is a piece of string, and why? I ask for information, not being able myself to supply the answer. The question, I am assured, by one who had to cope with it, has just been put in an examination for candidates for prison warderships. It may, of course, have been a species of intelligence test. Capacity to deal with such a problem would no doubt argue ability to face most crises in life successfully.—London Spectator.

The word companion literally means one who shares bread with another. It is taken from the Latin "cum" for together and "pans" for bread.

The ocean waters of the world contain about 25 trillion dollars' worth of gold in suspension, according to the estimates of scientists.

Gifts For Royalty

Sent From Toronto To Queen Elizabeth And Her Daughters

The two beautiful embroidered purses for the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, and chiffon hankerchief for Queen Elizabeth, which were the work of Mrs. S. Malloy, 131A Booth avenue, Toronto, and presented on her behalf by the Canadian National Exhibition, have been sent to Buckingham Palace.

The fine examples of Canadian needlework for the Queen and the Princesses were officially taken over by E. W. Scott, representative of the Canadian National Express, and sent to Montreal for shipment on the Duchess of Bedford. The package was addressed to G. H. Ward, Canadian National Exhibition representative, in London, who arranged for its delivery to the Royal Family.

The handkerchief for Queen Elizabeth is of pale rose, embroidered with the King George Carnation, the Scottish thistle, the Bowes-Lyon crest and the jewelled sceptre and crown. The little moire bags are of the latest design and are embroidered with the rose, thistle and shamrock, acorns, and oak and maple leaves. The one for Princess Elizabeth is more elaborate than that of Princess Margaret Rose and has a Royal Crown done in gold and jewel colors, whereas that of Princess Margaret Rose has a coronet.

Has Taken Many Years

To Shave Six Seconds Off The Mile Run Record

When Stanley Wooderson, a spindly English man clerk, smashed the world's record for the one mile run in London a short time ago he started a flock of armchair runners figuring out once more how soon it will be before someone runs the mile in four minutes flat. Wooderson's mile was made in four minutes, six and six-tenths seconds, which is just one-fifth of a second faster than the old mark held by Glenn Cunningham, of Kansas, the United States titleholder.

It has taken the great foot runners of the world just 22 years to shave six seconds off the mark. If they keep up the same rate of progress it will be around 1960 before we come down to the four-minute mark. Back in 1915 Norman Taber, of United States, held the world's mark at 4.12 3-5.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Port Radium

Name Of Cameron Bay Has Been Changed On Request

The post office department announced it had decided to change the name of Cameron Bay, N.W.T., to Port Radium at the request of the population of the little settlement on the northeast shore of Great Bear Lake.

The settlement, consisting of two log hotels, a store and a few cabins, is in the silver-radium mining area of which Eldorado, seven miles westward, is the centre. Mail reaches it by air from Edmonton.

Officials said the change probably would be effective in November.

Like Canadian Glue

Liquor dealer M. Robinson at Houston, Texas, wants Canada to change the formula of the glue it puts on liquor stamps. He said mice had licked the mucilage from all Canadian stamps in his store, but had not molested the stamps of other countries. Other stores disclosed the same thing had happened to their Canadian stamps.

It has been found that bees' stings hurt worse in the fall than in the spring.

The Duke of Wellington was 46 years old at the battle of Waterloo; Blucher was 73.

WATCH OUT FOR YOUR LIVER!

And You'll Always Feel Great

Do you often say, "I feel rotten,"—tired out, no pep, hate to get up mornings, grouchy headachy, nervous, constipated. The reason is a sick liver. A healthy liver does four things. It supplies the body's natural laxative, puts proper nourishment in your blood, helps the kidneys, intestines and stomach, supplies the body with energy. If it is unhealthy your system is poisoned and out of order. "Fruit-a-tives", made from fruit and herbal extracts, are the quickest, safest and most natural way of restoring your liver to health. A celebrated doctor's formulae. Soon you feel like a new person. Try Fruit-a-tives. 25c., 50c. all druggists.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIVER TABLETS

Engine Driver Retires

Engineer Of British Railway Had Long Record

George Stone, engine-driver to three kings and maker of railway records, has retired after more than 50 years service with the London, Midland and Scottish Railway.

Although 65 years old, he was known as "Young Stoney," a nickname bestowed on him more than 40 years ago to distinguish him from his father, also a long-service engineer. One of his chief regrets in leaving the footplate was that his service could not be extended another 13 months. That extra spell would have given him and his father 100 years of service between them.

Here are some of "Young Stoney's" notable achievements:

First man to drive a railway train non-stop from London to Scotland; fireman on the first all-corridor express to leave Euston Station in 1893; drove three kings—George V., Edward VIII. and George VI.

"In 50 years I've learned to love engines and shall hate to leave them," he said. "You can sell an old motor car and buy a new one without a thought, but it makes me sad to see the old engines go when they're worn out. It's like losing a trusted friend."

In his 37 years behind the throttle Stone did not have an accident.

Showmen Are Worried

Freaks For Country Fairs In Britain Are Scarce

Showmen of Britain who organize the countless fairs in country towns and villages are complaining of a shortage of freaks. They are seeking new ideas and were startled to learn at their annual meeting in London that there was a general scarcity of even the older variety of freaks. The chiefs of the fair industry are sending men to scour the country for attractions. In particular, there is a dearth of "India rubber men," those queer creatures who stretch their skin in sideshows.

A Million Dollars

Unique Kind Of Concession Asked For At Golden Gate Exposition

"Step right up, ladies and gents! Grab hold of this million dollars! Feel it, hold it in your hands for only one dime—the 10th part of a dollar!

That's the kind of concession a group of San Franciscans wants to operate at the 1938 Golden Gate In-[illegible] cashing in on the fact few pe[illegible] ternational Exposition. It proposes have seen $1,000,000 and the hope that enough would pay a dime to boast they had.

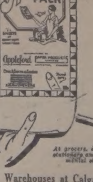
Cave Is Well Named

Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, has five levels, with 225 explored avenues, 47 domes, 23 pits, eight cataracts, three rivers, two lakes, and one sea. The actual space worked out of the limestone, according to estimates, embraces 12,000,000 cubic yards.

Great Britain reports a boom in recruiting for the territorial army.

TRY THIS NEW WAXED TISSUE PACK

PRESTO-PACK



YOU'LL be delighted with the simplicity of Presto-Pack — a flat pack of waxed paper for kitchen use. Just hang it up on the wall. Then pull *one sheet at a time* as you require it. You can't pull any more because of the ingenious way it's packed.

Try Presto-Pack today. You'll find it the handiest thing in the kitchen.

Appleford Paper Products Limited
Hamilton, Ontario

At grocers, druggists, stationers and departmental stores

Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg

Be Careful About Children's Colds

TREAT THEM PROVED WAY

More mothers use VapoRub than any other medication of its kind—they have *proved* it by use in their own homes. It was *further proved* in the world's largest colds-clinic. No "dosing"—just massage VapoRub on throat, chest, *and back* at bedtime. Almost at once, its poultice-and-vapor action starts to loosen phlegm, relieve irritation and coughing, help break local congestion. Often, by morning the worst of the cold is over.



VICKS VAPORUB

Question Not Yet Answered

No One Knows How High Migrating Birds Soar

There are wonderful goings-on in the air these nights from August to November. Travellers by the million are passing overhead, and while everybody knows that nobody knows just why or by what powers, it seems more surprising that nobody yet knows just where, or in what numbers. The ancient riddle of migration poses a great variety of questions—why birds leave a warm and plentiful region to return to the forbidding North in spring; how the young make the first trip South, untaught, to the old winter station never seen by them; why some birds go South and others stay; why some depart even in the bounteous Northern July. But besides these, so familiar—at what height do they mostly travel? Do they generally fly in flocks of many thousands, some perhaps even in millions, or in far smaller groups? For though lately we ourselves have gone higher than any bird ever ascends, and though man now is a-wing by night as well as day, in spring and autumn, still we have not managed to keep tabs on migration routes. A fascinating job, and new and dangerous.

Probably the extremes never have been recorded accurately for height or for numbers. The aviators bring down a jumble of estimates. Is most migration close to earth, say under 2,000 feet, where swallows often travel, or up where one meets cruising eagles, near 10,000, sandpipers and plover at 12,000, curlews at 20,000? A lammergeier has been seen at a height above 24,000, and an astronomer in India photographed geese (no one suspected they were up there!) at the height of Everest itself. What takes place beyond our vision and above or off the human airways or hidden by darkness—for all the shore birds are primarily night migrants? Birds yearly in thousands dash themselves against lighthouses, but perhaps others are so high that even with a bird's vast range of vision they are not confused by the light. If once a goose turned up by pure chance in an astronomical picture at 29,000 feet, what other feathered climbers may be hastening along in regions into which man cannot venture without special heating and breathing apparatus for keeping alive and awake?

One stares up toward the stars at migration time and sees nothing though a honk or a curlew's cry may betray passengers South. But the other millions, unheard—how high are they? How many?—New York Herald Tribune.

Test Thatcher Wheat

Made Shipment To British Millers For Trial Run

Winnipeg.—The board of grain commissioners announced it was arranging, in collaboration with the Canadian wheat board, for shipment of commercial quantities of Thatcher wheat to such United Kingdom and continental millers who are willing to co-operate for a trial run of this wheat in their mills.

About 30,000 bushels of wheat will be involved. The announcement said: "This is being undertaken to confirm the laboratory findings that Thatcher wheat, which has proven rust resistant, is eligible for grading as No. 1 Northern Manitoba grade as being equal in quality to Marquis wheat."

Originated In Play

The famous "Mrs. Grundy" came into being on the stage. She was a subsidiary character in Thomas Morton's five-act comedy, "Speed the Plough," which was produced at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1798, states the Glasgow Bulletin. Mrs. Grundy's opinion, exercised a powerful influence on the wife of a farmer in the play.

Four Venetian glassworkers were bribed by certain interests in France to run away from Venice and take their mirror-making art to that country, thus giving the world the secret.

IN UP-TO-DATE STABLES

—Old Reliable Minard's

When horses come in to stable with wire-cuts or saddle boils, or cows have caked udder, the thing to do is get the Minard's bottle at once, as Mr. Dowd of Glenboro, Manitoba, knows. He writes:

"... your Minard's Liniment. Like to have it in the house. I have found your Minard's Liniment especially good for barbed wire cuts on horses."

A family doctor prepared Minard's Liniment over 60 years ago. Still invaluable in every stable and every house. 89

Louisbourg Fortress

New Historical Museum Opened By The Governor-General

Stirring events of bygone days were recaled when the new historical museum at Louisburg Fortress, Nova Scotia, was formally opened by His Excellency, the Governor-General, on Saturday, October 2, 1937. Few places in the British Empire have had a more spectacular history or have exerted a greater influence on the current of British events than the old city of Louisbourg, situated on the eastern coast of Cape Breton Island. Once the proudest fortress and only walled city in North America, Louisburg in the brief span of less than 50 years experienced all the drama and tragedy associated with centuries.

Under the provisions of the treaty of Utrecht, which brought peace between France and England in 1713, the Island of Cape Breton, together with other islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was ceded to France. A settlement was established on the shores of what was known as English Harbour, and the new settlers, being French, changed this name to Louisbourg, in honour of Louis the Fourteenth, King of France. The island of Cape Breton was re-named Ile Royale. Louisburg was subsequently fortified as a naval and military station, at an estimated cost of about six million dollars, and, styled the "Dunkirk of America" was considered impregnable.

During the period between 1720 and 1760, in which it existed as a fortified naval and military station, Louisburg held the key to Canada. Possessing a fine harbour, it served as the headquarters for the largest fishing industry on this side of the Atlantic and as a haven for French privateers. Captured by a force of New England volunteers in 1745, Louisbourg was ceded back to France by treaty three years later. Its final capture in 1758 by British forces led to the fall of Quebec the following year and the ultimate transfer of Canada from French to British rule.

Following the capture of Louisbourg in 1758 came orders from England for its complete destruction, and for almost six months soldiers toiled with explosives, spades and levers until nothing remained of the town and citadel but a shattered group of casements or bomb-proof shelters.

Since 1928 the Government of Canada has set aside more than three hundred acres in the vicinity of Louisbourg, which is being preserved as a historic site of national importance under the direction of the National Parks Bureau, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources. Considerable excavation work has been carried out, and walls outlining a number of the more important buildings have been partially restored. During 1935-36 a museum building was constructed of native stone, which houses a large and interesting exhibit of relics relating not only to Louisbourg but to early Acadian history.

Unity Among Dominions

Greater Amount Of Co-operation Is Needed, Says Hon. R. B. Bennett

A greater amount of co-operation and a stronger sense of unity among the dominions are necessary if the British Empire is to remain intact, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, federal Conservative leader, said in a banquet address to fellow-alumni of Dalhousie University.

"Where there are hundreds of millions of people in the world clamoring for land, and where you have one-seventy-fifth of the world's people occupying one-seventh of the land, you have danger," the Conservative leader warned.

"In the British Empire, we have a population of 30,000,000 inhabiting one-seventh of the land in the world," he said. "How long can we do it? How long can we remain intact while some nations can hardly breathe, so congested are they with people?

"Only if we, as a united people, can co-operate, co-ordinating our efforts, freely associated with each other and with the mother country, may we by continuous effort maintain our empire and the democracy we now enjoy."

Mr. Bennett was presented with a gold "D", one of the Dalhousie's awards of distinction, by Fred Day, president of the Students' Council.

Two heavyweight boxers chasing each other round the ring kept treading on the toes of the small referee. At last he lost patience and shouted:

"If you don't stop treading on my corns there's going to be a fight!"

Probably the largest stretch of paved highway in the world is Pacific Avenue, running 1,476 miles from Los Angeles to Vancouver, B.C.

The California palm saves its old leaves from year to year and droops them over its trunk as a protective covering.

Lemon juice may be used instead of vinegar in any recipe which calls for vinegar—except pickling.

In a free country the right to work deserves as much protection as the right not to work.

Large Telescope

Second Largest In The World To Be Shipped From England To South Africa

The world's second largest telescope—the result of two years' Tyneside craftsmanship—will leave Newcastle within the next few months for the new Radcliffe Observatory in Pretoria, South Africa.

Costing about £40,000, the telescope has been constructed at Walkergate-on-Tyne, and it has a "great" mirror, 74 inches in diameter, weighing two tons. Months of work are involved in the production of this mirror. Made of Pyrex glass it is ground spherical and then polished in the shape of a parabola. Smaller mirrors used in the giant telescope are made of fused quartz. Accuracy on the construction of the telescope with its mirrors and movements requires to be to one millionth of an inch.

The instrument will be housed in a steel turret, 61 feet in diameter, and the tube, made of duralumin um, is 35 feet long. Although the moving parts alone weigh some 35 tons, the whole apparatus can be worked by the touch of push buttons. Eighteen motors are used in operating the telescope, and the other equipment, in addition to spectroscopic arrangements, includes a special camera which has two guiding microscopes.—Industrial Britain.

Quints In Good Health

Five Little Girls Sturdy As They Face Another Winter

As another winter begins to close down on the Canadian northland, the Dionne quintuplets face the prospect in gay good health that leaves no trace whatever of the slight illnesses of the early summer.

At 40 months old, each now has a complete set of 20 baby teeth, and despite the summer's unusually hot weather and the colds which all five suffered earlier, all but two have shown weight gains. Yvonne, the heaviest, and Marie, the lightest, were the two to show slight weight losses. But both gained in weight, and Dr. Dafoe is sure the slight weight loss is only a temporary phase. Marie shot up a half inch in height to 35 inches, and now weighs 29½ pounds, lightest of the quintet. Annette is now the biggest of the girls at 36½ inches tall, and weighing 33 pounds, ¾ ounces.

As colder weather comes on, the number of visitors declines, and it will be possible to see the children only at their morning play.

Prize For Blind Student

Companions Cheer As Dog Led His Master To Platform

While his faithful "seeing eye" police dog stood beside him, proudly wagging its tail, Michael Supa, a blind sophomore from Binghamton, was cheered by 1,000 Colgate University students at Hamilton, N.Y., when he received the award of the first Ebenezer Dodge Prize, given for excellence in studies, including Latin or Greek, or both.

During the last year, Dean Carl A. Kallgren stated, Supa passed 31 hours of college work and maintained a straight "A" average.

As soon as the announcement was made the students started to cheer and continued to do so as the dog led Supa to the rostrum to receive the prize, a sum of money.

A Historic Necklace

Valuable Piece Of Jewelry Belonged To Queen Of France

A diamond necklace of exquisite workmanship presented to Marie Antoinette, queen of France, by the people of Paris on her wedding day, has been taken to India by the Maharaja of Darbhanga, who acquired it for $75,000 at an auction in London. He possesses a fine collection of antique jewellery, some of it Indian, dating back to the early Moghul period. The necklace consists of 43 gems and is enclosed in its original case bearing Marie Antoinette's monogram. At the outbreak of the French Revolution she gave this treasure into the keeping of her sister, who fled from France to Austria.—Brandon Sun.

Modern Youth

A woman writer has recently stated that the typical boy who goes to college nowadays "hears himself applauding and expounding ideas that a year before he'd have been spanked for mentioning at home." He certainly would have been, if he had come from an old-fashioned home.

Ever since pigeons were responsible for bringing help when he was stranded in the Australian bush, Rev. J. H. Mackenzie, Mayton, England, has kept a big pigeon-loft. He had 14 winners in Yorkshire events this year.

If the earth were thrown out of the universe, its going would have no noticeable effect on anything in the sky, except the moon, which would be dragged along with it.

Just ask yourself as you step on the gas whether it is a matter of life and death whether you pass that other car in front.

The sword-billed humming bird has a beak longer than the rest of its body. 2225



When History Was Made

Departure Of Canada's First Contingent To The World War

On Oct. 4, twenty-three years ago, before dawn broke to reveal their going, 22 battleships and 30 transport vessels weighed anchor and steamed from Gaspe's outer bay bearing Canada's first contingent to the world war. History was in the making again at this historic spot as the 32,000 men welcomed the start of the "great adventure."

No light and no sound marked the departure and it was days before the rest of the world learned the true proportions of one of the greatest mass movements in military annals. The men headed for a Winter of privation and cold in the trenches and when the war ended more than half their number had died or been wounded.

The ships began to assemble the last week in September as nature painted the Gaspe hills, where Cartier landed in 1534 and where General James Wolfe resided in 1758-59 after the surrender of Louisburg. Five warships accompanied by three soldier-laden transports were the first arrivals and groups came day by day until the armada was complete.

The men had embarked for Gaspe at Quebec after a period of training at Valcartier. They soon were to gain for Canada a reputation as a producer of great fighting men and to undergo as many hardships as any body of soldiers in the war.

Gaspe residents watched grimly as the fleet grew. Gunners always stood by on the decks of the trim, grey battleships and the guns were unmasked for action. Part of the fleet patrolled the 18 miles across the mouth of the bay.

Then one day Gaspe awoke to realize the contingent had gone.

International Affairs Institute

E. J. Tarr, Of Winnipeg, Elected President Of Council

E. J. Tarr, K.C., of Winnipeg, was elected president of the council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. He succeeds John W. Dafoe, editor-in-chief of the Winnipeg Free Press, who was named an honorary president.

Other officers: Honorary presidents, Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian high commissioner in London; Hon. N. W. Rowell, chief justice of Ontario; vice-presidents, John Imrie of Edmonton; Col. C. F. MacInnes, J. M. Macdonnel, Stanley McLean, all of Toronto; Senator Louis Cote of Ottawa; and W. M. Birks and Arthur Surveyor of Montreal.

The Nazi emblem is Asiatic in origin.

Something New In Pictures

Double Sound Track Is Used In Talking Film

A new talking movie film in which the actor's voice moves around the screen with his figure was demonstrated to the Society of Motion Picture Engineers in New York.

If the screen figure spoke from the left of the picture, his voice came from the left side of the house. The answer of a figure on the opposite side of the screen came from the right side of the house. If the actor moved back from the front of the picture his voice receded with his figure.

The new film uses a double sound track for the first time, to produce the "stereophonic" sound, and was announced as the first commercial film of its kind. These lifelike sound effects have been produced in laboratories for several years. Expense has kept them from being adopted by movies.

Given Royal Titles

Name Of Indian Family Too Difficult To Pronounce

"The Prince of Wales" was convalescing at Port Townsend, Washington, after a week's illness in the palefaces' hospital.

"The Prince of Wales" was born 76 years ago on the site of what is Port Townsend's busiest corner and is the last of the hereditary chiefs of the fast-dwindling tribe of Clallams.

Early settlers gave him his princely title because they found his tribal name, Lahanim, too difficult to pronounce. Similarly they christened his father "The Duke of York," his mother "Queen Victoria" and his uncle "King George."

Listed Under Mishaps

Reporter Had Difficulty Finding Data On Bomb Explosion

Recently, says Neal O'Hara in the New York Post, a reporter on a New York morning daily tried to dig up clippings in the paper's reference library on the Wall Street bomb explosion of some 15 years ago in which 36 persons were killed. But looking through the filing system under "Explosions," "Disasters," "Bombings" and "Wall Street," he couldn't find a thing. The envelope of clippings finally turned up under the heading of "Mishaps."

A professor says unappeased hunger is a factor in dangerous motoring. That explains a lot. Many people can't keep up a car and eat at the same time.

Five million visited the Paris exposition in the first two months.

THE MIKADO (REVISED VERSION)



My object all sublime
Has changed in course of time:
The punishment now precedes the crime;
It now precedes the crime.

—Glasgow Record.

Museum At Louisburg

Seaport Town Once Held The Key To North America

Events in the 18th century struggle between England and France for possessions in America were recalled at Louisburg when Lord Tweedsmuir dedicated the Federal museum at this Nova Scotia seaport town which once held the key to North America.

His Excellency stood over the ruins of what was once called the "Dunkirk of America," the strongest French fortification on this side of the Atlantic before it finally fell into English hands in 1758, and formally declared open the museum which houses relics of the famous siege.

Hundreds braved the wind-driven rain to hear the ceremony. It was "vital that you should use every memorial to make history live for generations," for "a visual memorial is a tremendous thing, far more illuminating than the most eloquent words," the Governor-General said. It was a "sure guarantee of stability and success in the future."

Traffic Control

Robot Supervisor Regulates Traffic In London

The most important traffic control installation in the world will be completed by a Liverpool firm this month. The firm are equipping Piccadilly Circus, London, with a "master-mind" traffic control system, which will regulate the 50,000 vehicles that ebb and flow along its seven main arteries every twelve hours.

The new system enables the density of the traffic on the roads leading into the Circus to be constantly measured and the times of the signals to be regulated accordingly by a master-timer. Four vehicle activity-controllers will operate in the main Circus and two others at the junction of Lower Regent street with Jermyn street and Shaftesbury avenue with Windmill street. The master-timer, however, will act as a robot supervisor over the whole system.—Industrial Britain.

A Real Racket

Mahatma Gandhi Has Clever Way To Collect Money

When Gandhi is leaving a town, the date is announced beforehand, crowds throng the station to receive his blessing. A few minutes before the train is due to leave Gandhi appears at the window of his third class compartment, gives his blessing, tells them: all contributions will be gratefully received. Immediately, there is a shower of notes, coins, of every denomination. At every station on the journey, however small, the train stops, the same happens.—Cavalcade.

Will Hold Its Own

A prediction that the transoceanic aeroplane would never take the place of the steamer came from Frederick W. Whitehead, British aeroplane motor manufacturer, and designer of the trans-Atlantic flying boats Cambria and Caledonia. Whitehead said plane travel would always be expensive—"beyond the reach of the ordinary traveller."

During his two terms as President, George Washington occupied three different executive mansions, two in New York and one in Philadelphia.

In Soviet Russia 43 per cent. of the entire population was born since the revolution of 1917.

The male sea horse carries eggs of the young in a special pouch.

Little Helps For This Week

Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight and the sin that doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us. Hebrews 12:1.

Could we lift the veil between,
Could we for a moment witness
Those unnumbered hosts that stand
Calm and bright on either hand;
What a joyful hope would cheer,
What a faith serene would guide us,
Great may be the danger near,
Greater are the friends beside us.

We are compassed about with a cloud of witnesses whose hearts throb in sympathy with every effort and struggle, and who thrill with joy at every success. This thought should check every worldly feeling and unworthy purpose and enshrine us in an atmosphere of heavenly peace. They have overcome, have risen, and are glorified, but they remain our comforters in every hour of darkness. They also grieved, doubted, and struggled, but in their victory we see the certainty of our own.

A Clever Fighter

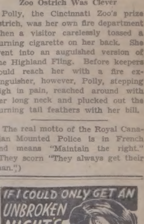
Chinese War Lord Centuries Ago Was Trained In Strategy

Li Mu, lord of the north of modern Shansi under Hsiao Ch'eng, ruler of the State of Chao from 265 to 244 B.C., was a frontiersman of the same kind. He stationed officers to collect the land taxes, which were brought to the camps to pay for keeping up the army. For the feeding of his troops he slaughtered cattle daily, and he trained his men in riding and archery. By the use of signal towers he was able to concentrate his forces where necessary. In one border campaign he spread herds of cattle out over the country, to make it look undefended. This was reported by small parties of nomads, evidently riding in to trade along the border, and the barbarians were tempted to make a raid. In this way they were drawn into ambush and defeated with the loss of more than 100,000 men.—Geographical Review.

Zoo Ostrich Was Clever

Polly, the Cincinnati Zoo's prize ostrich, was her own fire department when a visitor carelessly tossed a burning cigarette on her back. She went into an auguished version of the Highland Fling. Before keepers could reach her with a fire extinguisher, however, Polly, stepping high in pain, reached around with her long neck and plucked out the burning tail feathers with her bill.

The real motto of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is in French and means "Maintain the right." (They scorn "They always get their man.")



GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,...Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1937

KEEPING IT DARK

If Mr. Aberhart were as wise as he is clever—sometimes too clever by half—he would not withold from publication the findings of the report on the road investigation. Such a course leads naturally to a suspicion there must be something that will not bear the light upon it just now—later perhaps and in the session, when there will likely be other contentions matters to distract attention.

Of course there is the premier's assurance that nothing is wrong in the highway department, taken from a few isolated expressions in a report of 257 pages. On the other hand J. J. Bowlen, Liberal house leader, maintains a very different picture will emerge when the full report is published.

A purist and stickler for truth of the Aberhart type hardly appears in a favorable light under these circumstances, in fact, he is not doing himself justice. How often has he school-mastered the press on the henious fault of misrepresentation, and the necessity for reporting the whole truth? Consistency is indeed a jewel. Some people don't care for jewels anyway.

However, the public will put its own construction on the matter and, as is usual in such cases, it will likely be the worst.

For Sale or Rent

Two small houses to rent, or will consider sale. Apply to the office of the Delia Times. 38 3c

Opportune
Flour Mills
DELIA

Opportune Flour is always reliable, and is milled under expert supervision from wheat grown in your own district.

Opportune Flour is of high protein content, and consequently is of greater food value.

When you buy your flour at the Opportune Flour Mills you support home industry.

Custom Milling. Bran and Shorts always on Sale.

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA

Rev. JOHN SOROCHAN, Minister.

Sunday School	10 30 a.m.
Service of Worship	7.30 p.m.
Mechecha	2.15 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.

Starland—Every second Sunday, 4 p.m.

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, October 19, 1937

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	1 17½
No. 2 Northern	1 08½
No. 3 Northern	.89½
No. 4	.82½
No. 5	.77½
No. 6	.71½
Feed	.54½
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 C.W.	92½
2 C.W.	.89½
Oats—	
2 C.W.	.36½
3 C.W.	.33½
Ex. 1 feed	.33½
1 feed	.31½
2 feed	.29½
Barley—	
No. 3	44
No. 4	.41½
No. 5	.40½
No. 6	.39½
Rye—	
2 C.W.	.58½
3 C.W.	.56
4 C.W.	.52
Flax—	
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	1.40½
Vancouver	1.27

Local and District

Mrs. J. Armstrong was a week-end visitor in Calgary.

* * *

Charley Church arrived home on Thursday of last week from Athabasca.

* * *

Travelling from coast to coast in Canada on behalf of a London, Eng., firm of linen merchants, Mr. Brown, brother of Mrs. R. Milne, made time to pay a flying visit to Delia.

A federal cattle buyer was at work in Michichi on Tuesday.

* * *

Bert Demott, of Sentinel Hill, is to leave shortly for Calgary, where he will attend the Technical School.

* * *

The annual United Church supper and concert was held on Monday, and a good attendance was present.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. McDannold, of Carbon, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs W. B. Dunlop during the early days of this week.

A carload of mixed vegetables arrived in Delia on Monday of this week, for distribution among those who suffered from crop failure.

* * *

S. H. Ripper left on Saturday's train for Calgary, where he was meeting Mrs. Ripper on her return from a vacation in Vancouver.

* * *

William Shaw, of Portland, Ore., arrived on the 14th inst., for a week's visit with his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McKee, of Craigmyle.

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Reid were visitors to Calgary over the week-end, Oct 15 8

* * *

Hugh McKee, who has farmed in the Craigmyle district for a considerable number of years, has sold his stock and chattels, and is leaving on Wednesday with his wife and family for Portland, Oregon, where they have acquired a farm. All will wish the McKee family success and prosperity in their new home. Mr. McKee intends to return to crop his land at Craigmyle in the spring.

About 75 head of cattle were purchased in Delia on Tuesday, when H. Wiltse, federal buyer arrived in town. Prices ranged from $1.25 to $4 25 per cwt. Some good stocker heifers fetched $3.75

* * *

The weather appears to have at last steadied sufficiently to allow of threshing again getting under way. A tentative start was made by Elza Long on Friday of last week, and more machines started Monday. If weather holds, threshing will become general by mid-week.

Rev. John Sorochan, pastor of Delia United Church, left on Wednesday for Edmonton.

* * *

Rev. W. H. MacDannold, one time popular pastor of Delia United Church and now of Carbon, attended the missionary meeting Wednesday.

* * *

An old friend, Billy Limpert, ran into us on the street this week. Billy, who is far from the man he was, is going to Stettler, later on, where he will undergo treatment during the winter.

The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Sixth Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, October 12th, from 8:30 to 8:45, and Wednesday, October 13th, from 12:00 noon to 12:15.

Outlines Loan Process by Which Banks Convert Credit of Borrower into Spendable Money . . . Shows Position of Bank Shareholders . . . Deals Further with Limited Power of Banks To Issue Own Notes . . . Cites from Letters Received Actual Cases Where Bank Loans Enabled Borrowers To Turn Substantial Profit.

IN this broadcast on behalf of Canada's Chartered Banks I want to get back to that utterly mistaken idea that banks make money out of nothing. Critics of the banks will tell you that banks lend by creating credit and that they create the means of payment out of nothing, that when they build a building it costs them nothing and that when they pay taxes it costs them nothing. These statements are absolutely untrue.

When a bank makes a loan just exactly what is it that the bank does?

Here is the answer — It takes the note of the farmer or manufacturer or the bond of the Government, and places an equivalent amount to the credit of the said farmer, manufacturer or Government, allowing of course for a rental on the money.

In other words the bank assumes an obligation to pay that amount to the farmer, the manufacturer or the Government.

Since that obligation is one that *must* be met — and in actual practice *is* met — it is a very real thing.

The transaction creates a credit on the books of the bank but the *means of payment* which the banks are charged with creating out of nothing consists of resources of the bank — in the last analysis, cash.

Moreover, it should be borne in mind that in all lending transactions by a bank it is the borrower who starts the process — he goes to the bank and asks for a loan, generally for a specific purpose, out of which he expects and intends to make a profit for himself over and above the bank charges. The bank does not go to him — *he* goes to the bank.

What the bank really does, in effect, is to *convert* the credit of the borrower himself into spendable money, which he can use for the purposes of his business, paying wages, paying his debts at the country store and meeting other obligations. If a man owns cattle he cannot spend cattle. He cannot pay his debts at the country store with cattle. His ownership of the cattle and his expectation of selling them at a profit to himself are the basis of his credit. When he borrows from a bank on the security of cattle what happens is that the bank converts a form of wealth, which he cannot spend, into something which he can spend and which anybody else will accept.

There is no magic about it and those who contend that a bank can create money or the means of payment out of nothing — are entirely wrong. The function that the bank performs, as we have stated, is to *convert* the credit of the borrower into a form in which he can spend it.

Without a bank the farmer possibly could buy seed in the spring, hire help through the growing season and harvesting, and purchase supplies for his family in the meantime on credit — paying these debts from the sale of his crop in the fall. However, common sense tells us that the seed merchant, the farm labourer or the country store keeper could not get very far on this basis, for they could not pass on to the people, from whom they in turn buy goods or services, the obligations which they have received from the farmer.

Why is this so?

For the reason that, be the farmer's credit ever so good, how could scores of people look into his integrity and his financial worth, as they would require to do before taking his promise-to-pay. Instead, the bank looks into the farmer's affairs, accepts the risk, lends him the money and enables him to pay cash.

If it were otherwise and if banks created the means of payment out of nothing, why has it been necessary through the centuries to find people, called shareholders, ready to put their money into the banking business in exchange for a fair return? If no basis is required for what the bank does, the business of banking should be an amazingly profitable business — but it is not. The fact that it is not an amazingly profitable business is a simple matter of record, as we have shown in our broadcasts.

Some of our listeners have asked that I say more about note circulation — that is, about the powers of a bank to issue notes. The request has been prompted by the utterly fantastic idea that a bank can, say, erect an expensive branch office building for nothing by issuing its own notes. A bank simply cannot, as has been suggested, issue a bunch of specially numbered bills, pay them out to contractors and others and then cancel them when they come back.

Let me say to you again that no such thing can possibly happen, for the bank must give the holder face value for its notes when he presents them. Moreover, I have shown you that there are very definite legal limits upon the amount of notes that a bank can issue. A bank's notes are a debt owed by the bank to the person who holds them—a debt redeemable in *cash* on demand.

As a matter of fact, a bank's notes are the very first charge upon its assets — that is to say in case of trouble a bank's notes have to be paid off before a single cent can be paid on any deposits or on any other debts owed by a bank. To make doubly sure of this there is a fund in the hands of the Dominion Minister of Finance, known as "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund."

This is money paid in by each of the banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, amounting to five per cent on the average amount of Chartered Bank notes outstanding. This money is in the nature of a pool and would all be used, in case of need, towards paying off the notes of any bank. Surely all of this should finally squelch the idea that a bank has unlimited power in the matter of issuing its bills.

In any case, as I have told you before, the right of issuing notes is being steadily, year by year, taken away from the Chartered Banks and vested in the Bank of Canada. In order to obtain Bank of Canada notes or bills for use as currency the Chartered Banks have to buy them. Every dollar in notes and every dollar of other bank obligations must always have behind it a dollar of assets. Let me stress, once more, that every obligation of a Chartered Bank is payable in *cash*.

Some supposedly great authority is quoted as having said that if all bank loans were paid all deposits would disappear and there would be no money in existence. I don't think that many Alberta people are stampeded by such statements.

It is equivalent to saying that if every sea were drained dry there would be no ocean liners. If every bank went out of existence to-morrow there would still be wealth but the job of marketing that wealth would take us back to the dim, distant days of barter. Nothing is gained at any time by such extreme statements.

You have been told that when a bank makes a loan and takes security, the bank then uses that security as if it were its own. Such a statement is 100 per cent false. The security lodged with the bank remains the property of the borrower and all the records of the bank prove that fact. He can call for his security to be produced and shown to him at any time. Such security does not appear in the bank's balance sheets at all and when the loan is repaid the security is handed back to the borrower intact.

Some of our critics plunge into very deep water when they draw conclusions from the statement that every dollar that comes into circulation represents a debt on which somebody must pay interest. That statement is used to convey to you a sinister impression, an entirely false idea of what money really is and does.

To illustrate in the plainest of everyday terms let us start from the beginning:

I go into the bank and I borrow $1,000 on which, naturally, I have to pay rent, or if you prefer, interest.

The bank gives me, in exchange for my note, $1,000 in bills. I have got $1,000 of money, on which interest has to be paid because the bank is giving me a service.

Why do I borrow the money?

I was going to use it in a deal, expecting to make a profit for myself; or I wouldn't have borrowed the money at all.

Very well; I carry out the deal successfully. I repay the bank the $1,000 I borrowed, and I have a profit, say, of $100, which I put to my credit in the bank.

You will see by the use of this borrowed money on which I paid rent, I have increased my own resources by $100, and the bank has received back its $1,000.

When you multiply that thousand-dollar borrowing of mine, my use of the money and my profit, time after time, you see what is happening continuously throughout the year in the business world and you see that the interest is not any strangling charge as has been represented to you. You pay rent, and you make a profit out of it — whatever the nature of your business may be.

It is a continuous, revolving process — in which the dollar you use is not dead-weight debt at all, but productive money. There are times, however, when *some* of it may become temporarily dead-weight debt. To illustrate such a case, let us say that through drought or misfortune I suffer a loss for a season — say my deal has not been successful—and I lose a part of my borrowed $1,000.

In these cases, what I have lost *does* for the time being become dead-weight debt. But with a better season and better prices and better business I have a chance to recover my losses and repay. By far the greater part of the dollars that are issued are not dead-weight debt as you have been so often told; there is nothing sinister in the manner nor in the purpose of their issue, nor in the work that they do; they are, in fact, productive money, constantly adding to goods and services and increasing the world's store of new wealth.

That is all there is to bank money. Bank loans are really constructive and productive; and the deep, dark hocus pocus with which critics seek to surround it is recognized, by folks of practical experience, as simply transparent nonsense.

Since we started broadcasting on behalf of Canada's Chartered Banks I have received many letters from Alberta people: I have before me one of them, which gives an instance of a large-scale farmer who had occasion to borrow $5,000 to purchase feeder cattle.

This farmer says: "When I borrow money I estimate my prospective profit very carefully and, if I do not see where I am going to make interest charges and a substantially higher profit for myself I do not borrow the money. Without a bank loan I could not possibly have financed the purchase of the cattle and, further, I feel that the bank's profit is small and mine proportionately large. I consider that I should assume all the risk of loss for the sake of this higher prospective profit. My borrowing is intelligent borrowing from a purely individual and selfish standpoint. I had a similar loan, on which the interest charges amounted to about $100 some time ago. On this loan I realized a net profit of more than $2,000 because I was able to feed all of my coarse grain and to realize in the neighbourhood of ninety cents a bushel when prices were in the neighbourhood of twenty to thirty cents a bushel."

I have another Alberta letter, in which a farmer tells us that he had twenty hogs and, being short of feed, wanted to sell them. He was offered $200 for the twenty hogs and did not want to let them go at that price, so he went to the bank and borrowed $50 only. This enabled him to hold the hogs and feed them a while longer, with the result that he eventually sold them for $300 instead of the $200 he had been offered. In other words he borrowed $50 from the bank, the bank made a gross revenue of about $1.75 but the farmer made a straight profit of $50.

I have a letter before me also which appeared in the Calgary Herald from a Milk Producers' Association in the vicinity of Calgary. It reads in part: "We are hearing a good deal about banks these days. I do not profess to know much about banks or the banking business but I do know that, if it had not been for the banks last fall, I, along with many others, would have been forced out of business." These are but a few examples taken at random from a large quantity of our mail.

In earlier broadcasts I have told you that deposits in the banks are the basis upon which banks can make loans. Let us demonstrate its truth.

Suppose a bank started business with $50,000 in cash and lent that amount to various borrowers. Then suppose each borrower drew out the amount lent to him, in cash, and each person to whom he paid this money put it in a sock, kept it under his mattress or hid it behind the clock, so that none of it came back to the bank in the form of deposits. As the bank has no cash in its vault the bank dare not make another loan because it could give no cash to the new borrower.

We can go on converting borrowers' assets into spendable form, *i.e.*, making loans, only if the depositing public are willing to entrust their funds to us. It is the confidence of the people in banks and their willingness to leave their money on deposit that enables a bank to lend money and serve the community.

How, therefore, can it be said that we have usurped the right to monetize credit? As we have shown, it is the individual who in the first place possesses the credit; he asks the bank to convert that credit into money he can spend. The bank only does it on his request.

Now I have an announcement to make. This is the last of our broadcasts, at least for the time being. In one of our broadcasts we said that some of your Alberta branch bank Managers might be heard in this series. Instead, I incorporated in my talks with you, much material which came to me direct from them.

We told you in starting our talks that we would be non-political and non-controversial and would state to you nothing but the unvarnished facts about Canada's Chartered Banks and the work they do. This is exactly what we have done. There is no mystery about Canadian banking, other than the mystery created by critics who are not well informed.

We are doing an honest business and have nothing whatever to fear from the fullest disclosure. Four million depositors have confidence in Canada's Chartered Banks. Were it not for that confidence in the honour and integrity of Canada's Chartered Banks, no loans could be made at all.

We wish to thank our listening audience for the many encouraging letters and messages they have sent in. Our talks have all been put into pamphlet form, and if you wish to have them, any branch bank Manager will be glad to give them to you and to talk over with you any of the matters with which we have dealt.

Theorists never run out of theories—but facts are stubborn things. Our story stands for your fair minded consideration. We leave it to you with confidence.

SA 6